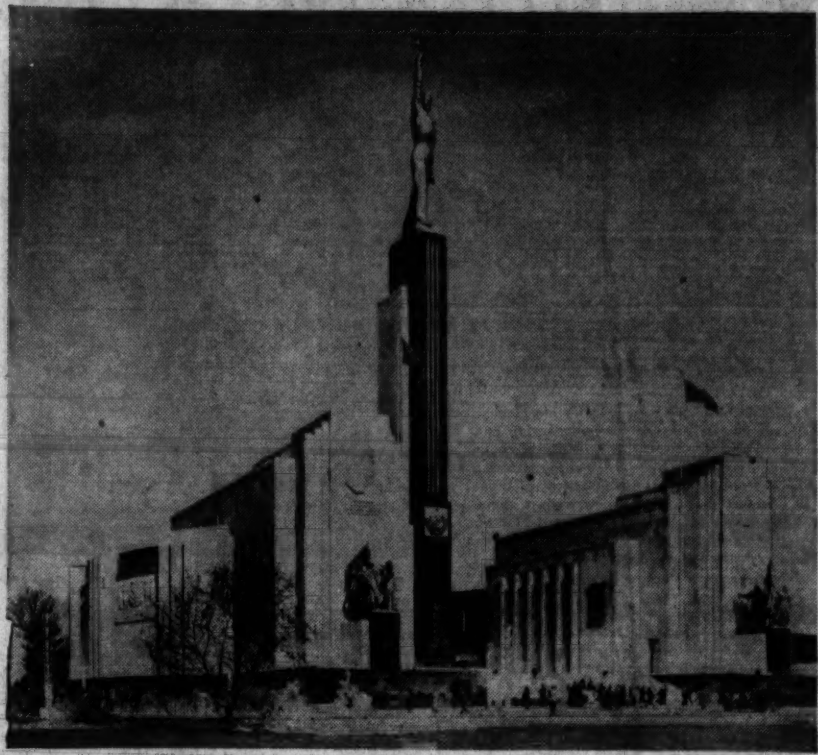


Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

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REFLECTED IN THE LAGOON OF NATIONS as viewed from the opposite bank is the towering red marble pylon and 79-foot stainless steel statue of the Soviet Pavilion, which rises to an overall height of 220 feet, tallest structure at the Fair, excepting the Theme Center's Trylon. The various types of marble used in construction were all brought over here from the Soviet Union, as was the huge statue and all exhibit materials. (Additional Pictures on Page 5)

Brilliant Soviet Fair Ceremony Highlights Warm Ties With U.S.

Oumansky, USSR Envoy, Stresses Nation's Anti-Aggression Peace Role; LaGuardia Lauds Foreign Policy, Deeds at Ceremony

By Harry Gannes

The spectacle of the real World of Tomorrow—the exhibit of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.—opened yesterday noon with the colorful official inauguration of the Soviet Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. It was universally acknowledged to be the most dazzling ceremony in the many inaugurations of Fair national pavilions. Soviet ambassador designated to the United States, Constantine Oumansky, declared the magnificent semi-circular Soviet amphitheater in marble open to the public.

U.S. Destroyers Meet Tokyo's Move at Amoy

Arrive to Protect U. S. Citizens as Japan Sends Warships

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—The United States tonight refused to meet Japanese demands for revision of land regulations in the Shanghai International Settlement pending "development of more stable conditions," and simultaneously prepared to defend by force, if necessary, American interests in other sections of the war zone.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—American sailors have arrived at the international settlement at Amoy, Kulangsu Island, China, to protect United States nationals if disturbances develop as result of Japanese occupation, the State Department announced today.

Landing parties from the cruiser Marblehead and the destroyer Bulmer reached the Chinese port yesterday, the department said. Navy officials decided to protect American nationals after Japanese men-of-war surrounded the island last week. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at his press conference that standing orders had been issued authorizing American military forces in the Far East to cooperate with troops of other nations in preserving order in international settlements.

The Amoy municipal council was said to have made a formal request for the services of the American sailors. The council is the governing body of the settlement. One of its members is an American.

British King Starts Tour Of Canada

QUEBEC, May 17 (UP).—Escorted down the gangplank of the Empress of Australia at 10:35 A.M. by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King, King George and Queen Elizabeth of England today began a round of ceremonies and appearances which will carry them 11,550 miles in Canada and the United States.

After welcoming ceremonies at the pier, they proceeded to the Quebec legislative building for more greetings and, after a brief rest at the citadel, to a federal government luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac where the King made his first pronouncement on North American soil.

"I stand today on the soil of North America. Here, in the past two centuries, through loss and through gain, the British commonwealth of nations has been largely moulded into its present form."

British Fire On Jews in Palestine

Zionists Strike to Protest Renunciation of 1917 Bargain

JERUSALEM, May 17.—British police fired into a crowd of Jewish youths demonstrating at Tel-Aviv tonight against the newly announced British policy governing Palestine. Several persons were wounded.

LONDON, May 17 (UP).—Zionist leaders tonight rejected the British Government's "final plan" on Palestine, announced in an official "white paper," as a "British surrender to Arab terrorism." The "white paper" proposes creation of an "independent" state in Palestine under Arab domination within 10 years and the stopping of Jewish immigration after five years. Under the plan Jews would be limited to one-third of the population.

The Jewish agency for Palestine condemned the plan as a renunciation of the 1917 Balfour Declaration promising the Jews a national home in Palestine in exchange for their support of the Allied cause during the World War.

Under the plan all Jewish resettlement in Palestine would be halted after the Jewish population has reached one-third of the Palestine's total population.

On the basis of Palestine's present population of about 1,400,000, the Jews would be permitted a population of something less than 500,000, compared with the 402,000 reported there in latest census figures. The Arab population is nearly 900,000.

Tension mounted in Palestine, where the country's Jews called a general strike to begin at dawn Thursday in protest against the plan.

The Arabs prepared to celebrate it by the traditional slaughtering of sheep.

British armed forces in Palestine were put off an emergency basis.

New Monopoly Activity Charged To Big Oil Firms

NEW ORLEANS, May 17 (UP).—Federal agents are seeking several prominent oil men attending the American petroleum institute meeting to serve subpoenas growing out of the anti-trust law trials at Madison, Wis. It was learned today.

It served, the oil men will be ordered to appear June 5 at Danville, Ill., in the case of the United States versus Secony Vacuum Oil Company.

(Continued on Page 5)

Yanks Rooted in by C. P. Pan-American Delegates

By Lester Rodney

It was "Ivame al juego de pelota!" (Take me out to the ball game) yesterday for twenty delegates to the National Committee Meeting and Young Communist League Convention from Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Chile. Accompanied by William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the C. P. U.S.A.; James Ford and Bob Minor, members of the National Committee of the Communist Party and ex-athletes all, and Gil Green, national secretary of the YCL, the delegates watched America's best team, the New York Yankees, down the St. Louis Browns 4-3 at the Stadium for their seventh straight victory.

Ford, who was a brilliant baseball as well as football player in college and semi-pro ranks, explained things to the group sitting behind the third base line, but his services were hardly necessary. The delegates knew their baseball!

At every exciting play they were up shouting exact Spanish equivalents of such well known American baseball expressions as "What a stop!" "It's the hit and run!" and "The umpire is blind." When Myril Hoag, ex-Yankee, rapped out his second double for the Browns, a delegate said in Spanish, "No wonder—he's still a Yankee at heart!" and when the St. Louis third sacker

(Continued on Page 2)

UMW Signs More Pits; Harlan Holds Out

Harlan Pit Owners Try To Spill Blood to Break Unity

By Alan Max

HARLAN, Ky., May 17.—As efforts to open the Harlan mines under guns failed for the third successive time today, it became apparent today that the operators were increasing their efforts to provoke a bloody conflict.

In the face of all kinds of provocations, the miners have maintained disciplined ranks. They have not committed a single disorderly act. Nevertheless Brigadier General Elmer Carter of the National Guard, tonight charged that the miners were "becoming rougher" and announced that the present 900 guardsmen would be increased to 1,200.

That Harlan operators are set for a fight to the finish was made evident today when the last of the southern operators associations, outside of Harlan, signed up with the union. These include the Virginia Coal Operators Association, the Southern Appalachian Association, and the Hazard Coal Operators Association.

In Harlan, the effort to open the mines has proved a fiasco. The union estimated after a careful checkup that only 944 were at work in the mines today, including bosses and maintenance men. Even the exaggerated figure of 2,500 claimed by the operators shows how unsuccessful has been their attempt to dig coal with machine guns. For even this figure, if true, would mean that only 20 per cent of the miners had gone to work despite military "protection" and, what it actually amounts to in many instances, force and pressure. When Gov. Chandler sent the troops in, he declared that

(Continued on Page 4)

Judge Rejects Demurrers in Manton Case

Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut yesterday threw out of court five demurrers to indictments charging resigned Federal Judge Martin T. Manton with bribery and judicial corruption.

The court deferred decision, at the suggestion of U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill, on motions to quash the indictments.

Manton is scheduled to go on trial next Monday before Judge Chesnut, assigned here from Baltimore to sit in the case.

Five attorneys represented the resigned judge and William J. Fallon and Forrest W. Davis, accused with him of bribery, at today's hearing. They were former Judge John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, who placed President Roosevelt's name before the 1932 and 1936 Democratic national conventions; Benjamin N. Golder, Philadelphia; James M. Noonan, Albany; John T. Dooling and Irving Mendelsohn, both of New York.

AMA Holds True To Tory Policy, Raps Health Bill

ST. LOUIS, May 17 (UP).—The American Medical Association today announced its flat opposition to the Wagner National Health bill now pending before congress.

The AMA's policy making body, the House of Delegates, adopted without dissenting vote the report of a special committee opposing the bill.

The Wagner Health Bill would permit the appropriation by the federal government of funds for public health purposes in states, their administration to be by advisory groups selected by the Social Security Board.



CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the dedication of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Pavilion at the New York World's Fair yesterday. Left to right: Ambassador Oumansky, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Edward J. Flynn, U.S. Commissioner General to the Fair.

Chamberlain Shows Loss in British Polls

Loses One Seat in House; By-Elections Reveal Declining Strength

LONDON, May 17 (UP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's government today suffered the loss of one supporter in the House of Commons in three by-elections held on the issue of the government's foreign policy.

The government showed a loss in strength in all three elections compared with majorities in the last previous elections.

Chamberlain, in a message to the government Conservative candidates last Sunday, told them and their constituents that "the government's peace policy and the measures taken to make it effective constitute the supreme issue before the electors and on this issue I appeal for their overwhelming support."

In the Abbey Division of Chamberlain's own Westminster Division Sir Harold Webb, Conservative, won with 9,678 votes against 4,674 for the Independent candidate, Gabriel Garratt.

The Abbey Division majority of 5,004 votes for Webb compared with a Conservative majority of 12,862 in the last election there. Only 30 per cent of the electorate turned out today, however, because of rainy weather.

In the Ashton Division of Birmingham the Conservative candidate, Major E. Kellett, obtained 12,023 votes against 6,122 for his Laborite opponent, S. Segal, a majority of 5,901 compared with a Conservative majority of 10,355 in the previous election.

(Continued on Page 2)

Textile Union Urges President To Penalize Axis War Aggressors

By GEORGE MORRIS

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Naming Germany, Italy and Japan as the three guilty powers who dump their goods into democratic countries to obtain cash for war, the convention of Textile Workers Union of America today unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt and Congress to take more positive action "against the desperate efforts of the dictators to arm themselves at the expense of American labor and American industry."

The resolution followed the recommendation of Sidney Hillman, chairman of the now supplanted

Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Another resolution which highlighted today's session expressed strong opposition to any amendments to the Wagner Act or changes in the composition of the National Labor Relations Board, and greeted the "Overwhelming sentiment" against such changes expressed among the membership of the American Federation of Labor.

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NLRA Change Unlikely Now, Says Thomas

Even Tories on Senate Committee Fear Hasty Action

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, indicated today that amendment of the Wagner Act was unlikely at this session of Congress.

He announced that he had conferred with the full committee and that his colleagues "were of the opinion that the consideration of the Wagner Act was a subject which could not be hurried up unduly."

Thomas said that the committee had discussed this problem in view of the deluge of requests to testify from 127 representatives of labor, business and miscellaneous organizations.

The New Deal chairman of the vital Senate Committee made it plain that should a report on the issue of amendments to the Wagner Act be held up until the next session those who favor revision would have to take the responsibility and that no charge of deliberate delay could be leveled against the friends of the act.

"It is evident," he said, "that most of the time will be consumed by those favoring amendments, so if these witnesses would prefer a full study to hasty action the committee will be altogether agreeable, I am sure."

Faced with increasingly stiff opposition to amendment of the Act, reactionary Senators who have been

(Continued on Page 2)

Herlands Lists Tax Violation By Nazis

Mayor Orders Herlands Submit Report on Kuhn Evasions

By Harry Raymond

Mayor LaGuardia last night called on District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey to take "prosecutor's action" against Fritz Kuhn and seven other leaders of the Nazi German-American Bund.

He ordered Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands to submit evidence gathered by him purporting to show that the Bund officials had dodged payments of sales and business taxes over a long period.

Those charged with tax-dodging besides Fritz Kuhn, who is president of the Bund are: Max Rapp, treasurer of the German-American Businessmen's League; William Leudke, general manager of the German-American Businessmen's League; Richard Meiten, treasurer of the A. V. Publishing Corp., publishers of Nazi and anti-Semitic literature and also national treasurer of the Bund; James Wheeler-Hill, national secretary of the Bund and secretary of the J. V. Publishing Corp.; Max Buchte, Queens custom tailor and manufacturer of Nazi uniforms; Karl Klenzer, president of the Klenzer and Schimpf Corp., 130 W. 42nd St., importers of swastika emblem armbands, and Fred Kackal, president of the Kackal Press, Inc., 1564 3rd Ave., Manhattan, Bund publishers and printers.

NAZI FLEE U.S.

Two of the Bund officials, according to Mr. Herlands, fled the country during the investigation carried on by the Commissioner of Investigation. The investigation was launched on Feb. 28 of this year.

The men who fled were Karl Nicolay, Brooklyn Bund leader, and Fritz Schwiering, business manager of the A. V. Publishing Corp.

Nicolay, according to Herlands, fled to Germany last April after he was served with a subpoena to appear at a Department of Investigation hearing.

Schwiering, Mr. Herlands said, sailed for Germany on May 3. Both the Nazis are American citizens, but Schwiering, according to advice

(Continued on Page 4)

Man With Knife Held in Threat To Kill FDR

Youth Caught Climbing White House Wall Says He Likes Dictators

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—A White House policeman today arrested a young man who attempted to scale the White House fence on West Executive Avenue.

The suspect, who said he was Frank Joseph Twers, 22, of Philadelphia, told the officer that he wanted to "assassinate the President." He was held for mental observation.

W. T. Grimes, the officer, said the young man had a cobblesstone and a pocketknife in his pockets. Grimes turned the suspect over to Detective Sergeant Elmer Lewis of the Metropolitan Police. Twers told police that he came here yesterday on a bus from Philadelphia.

He said he arrived here at three o'clock yesterday on a bus from Philadelphia and that it was his intention to break a White House window with the stone and assassinate the President.

He said that "what this country needed was a dictator."

Twers said he was of German descent.

He was taken to the observation ward at Gallinger Hospital.

Bare Full War Pact In Axis Treaty

'Zones of Influence' Are Set Up in New Aggressor Alliance

ROME, May 17 (UP).—The Italian-German alliance, which will be signed formally in Berlin next Monday, will bring the Italian Fascist and German Nazi armed forces together "automatically" in an offensive as well as a "defensive" war, it was reported reliably tonight.

["Defensive" wars have been defined in the Nazi-Fascist wars to mean any war of aggression.]

Even after announcement 10 days ago at Milan that the two totalitarian powers had agreed to convert the Rome-Berlin axis into an outright military alliance many British observers still cling to hopes that an opportunity still might be found to wean Italy away from Germany.

SETS 'ZONES OF INFLUENCE'

The revelation by excellently-informed diplomats that Italy and Germany will fight together if either country becomes involved in war, either by its own initiative or in defense, gave new menace to the pact, however.

Persons close to Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who will sign the alliance for Italy in Berlin Monday and who negotiated it with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, described the pact as "final and rigid."

It goes considerably further than was originally announced at Milan by Ciano and Ribbentrop on May 7, they admitted.

Mussolini, it was understood, already has accepted the terms of the draft treaty to be signed in Berlin at Hitler's new chancellery Monday.

The treaty was said to contain two documents, a formal military alliance and a political pact dividing between Italy and Germany their "zones of influence" and clarifying the ambitions of both countries.

Franco Decees Food Rations Throughout Spain

BURGOS, Spain, May 17 (UP).—The Ministry of Industry today issued a decree establishing food rationing throughout Spain.

A commissary general will be in charge of provisions and ration cards will be issued to the head of each family.

Flyer Missing



STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 17 (UP).—Aviation authorities tonight virtually abandoned hope that Charles Backman, (above) 35-year-old Swedish flyer who set out across the Atlantic in the latest plans ever to attempt such a flight, would reach Stockholm.

The aviation experts said they had received no word of the blond young aviator at 5 P. M., G.M.T., when his supply of fuel, sufficient for 45 hours in the air, was estimated to have been exhausted.

Del Vayo to Talk On Refugee Aid in Phila. May 23

PHILADELPHIA, May 17. — To arouse interest in the problem of settling and caring for more than 400,000 Spanish refugees now in concentration camps in Southern France, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, the Spanish Republic's war-time Foreign Minister and representative at the League of Nations in Geneva, will speak in Philadelphia at Town Hall, 150 North Broad St., Tuesday evening, May 23, at 8 P. M. With him on the program will be Jay Allen, noted foreign correspondent, who spent a year in Spain during the war, and Rev. Herman Reissig, who just returned from a tour of the concentration camps.

Noted French Catholic Hits Chamberlain for Balking Soviet Pact

Bidault Criticizes Delay; Points Out That USSR Support Indispensable for Peace; Only Fascists Oppose Aid Alliance

By Sam Russell
(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 17.—France's leading Catholic political commentator, Georges Bidault, today criticized the dilly-dallying of the British Government in the face of the urgent necessity for speeding to a conclusion negotiations for a pact with the Soviet Union.

NLRA Change Unlikely Now, Says Thomas

Even Tories on Senate Committee Fear Hasty Action

(Continued from Page 1)

pressing hardest for drastic revision indicated that they were now considering the strategy of biding their time until the next session.

BURKE IN "NO HURRY"

Senator Edward Burke, author of amendments which would completely emasculate the act, declared that he was in no hurry because he did not see the possibility of passing sweeping amendments at this time.

Thomas cited "one important Republican leader," who was believed to be Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, as saying:

"I had thought the statements of the members of the Labor Board were unduly long until I heard the testimony of the proponents of the amendments. There is just nothing that we can do about it."

Del Vayo to Talk On Refugee Aid in Phila. May 23

The strong movement against amendments on the part of the CIO together with scores of A. F. of L. unions who have revolted against the Walsh amendments sponsored by their executive council was believed to be the explanation for the reversal of the reactionary Senators who were until a few weeks ago were pressing for speedy action.

Another factor was the desire of many Republicans to raise the Wagner Act issue in 1940 as one of their big grievances against the New Deal.

Senator Thomas did not, however, close the door on a committee report on the pending amendments at this session.

He appealed in the public statement which he issued this morning for "public cooperation in shortening the hearings as much as possible."

A. F. of L. LEADERS WORRIED

He said that if the committee receives this cooperation "We'll be through in time for a consideration of all the proposals before us and offer such legislation as may be necessary."

"Without it we may have to go on through parts of the summer after adjournment and make our committee recommendations to the Senate in January."

One important consideration entering the picture is that A. F. of L. chiefs now in session at their regular quarterly meeting of the executive council have been extremely worried by the proof of collusion with the National Association of Manufacturers which CIO Leader John L. Lewis has offered to produce.

By initiating conferences with the Labor Board which did not, however, reach any conclusion, they indicated that they are anxious to arrive at some "compromise."

Thomas made his statement during testimony by Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. counsel, who has been before the committee for several weeks.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. said at his press conference this evening that he had no comment on the whole Wagner Act situation or on the statement made by Thomas.

In any event, the Thomas statement was considered as a straw in the wind rather than as a definite announcement of policy on the part of the Labor Committee.

REVEALS OBSTACLES

The statement made clear for the record the obstacles in the way of submitting a report to the Senate in the next few weeks.

It also made it plain that any delay will be due to the fact that 81 business representatives are pressing for the opportunity to appear and not because New Deal Senators are seeking to evade discussion of the issue on the floor.

One danger to the Wagner Act which still remains, however, is the reactionary mood which dominates the House. Labor observers are keeping their eyes on the House because it is possible for amendments to originate there as well as in the Senate.

Members of Branch 3, Section 86, Kings County, Communist Party, express our deep sympathy to Comrade Libby Court and her family on the death of her mother.

Discontent in Italy Up Since Albania Grab

Opposition to Increased Living Costs, Soldiers Protest Mobilization

(Inter-Continental News)

MILAN, May 17. — Information from the industrial regions of North Italy reveals that the discontent of the Italian workers has increased since the invasion of Albania. The cost of living has again risen, more and more are unemployed, and the activity of the OVRA has now been supplemented by that of the Gestapo. In order to prevent public opinion from knowing the truth about the international situation, all foreign press is seized from the shops, and no one dares ask for a foreign newspaper. The police have ordered the denunciation of all who read French newspapers.

The invasion of Albania has been a further heavy drain on Italian economic resources. Because of the attitude of the Albanian people, the Italian Army cannot live on what it can get inside that country. Therefore, food and clothing have to be sent to Albania from Italy, which means that much less for the Italian workers.

Constant mobilization is also very unpopular, and there are protests in all the barracks when the men who were called present themselves. The arrival of German troops and officers has only increased indignation. In Milan especially, the soldiers are saying that they are determined not to go to war for the benefit of the Germans.

The press has perhaps never shown such unanimity as at the present time behind this demand. From the left to the extreme right, French opinion demands that the French Government bring the greatest possible pressure to bear on British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to overcome his opposition to the proposed Anglo-Soviet pact, a stand which is endangering European peace.

ONLY FASCISTS OPPOSE PACT

Of the 30 leading French papers, only the fascist rags of Col. Francois de la Rocque and Jacques Doriot, Hitler's agents in France, approve the attitude now displayed in London in this respect.

Similarly, except for the two fascist sheets, there is unanimous approval of the firm stand of the Soviet Union in refusing to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire.

Maurice Harmel, foreign political commentator for Le Peuple, the organ of the French General Confederation of Labor, point blank accuses Chamberlain of responsibility for balking the peace pact.

"Chamberlain does not like the Soviet Union," he writes. "But when Chamberlain, as the head of the British Government, intends to make his personal ideology determine the international action of his country, Englishmen have the right to reject it, and we have the right to declare that French policy should not be made subservient to such maneuvers."

French opinion cannot understand the attitude of the British Government in refusing to accept a Soviet pact, finding the only explanation in the activity of the British "Fifth Column" working to hand both Britain and France over to Hitler.

Frenchmen are not prepared to tolerate the activity of the Munichers nor British Tory saboteurs of world peace. They support the Soviet Government's unequivocal statement of its position.

Pan-American C. P. Delegates Root Our Yanks In--and How

(Continued from Page 1)

other teams hire the Negro stars and beat them!"

All were interested to know that the campaign started by the Daily and Sunday Worker against this last remnant of un-American discrimination in baseball had become a national protest by writers, fans and players themselves, and had just been echoed Tuesday on the floor of the New York State legislature in a resolution asking an end to the Jim Crow tactics of the magnates.

ROLFE GETS CHEERS

There was a lusty cheer as Red Rolfe, Yankee third baseman, made the fielding play of the game, a brilliant back hand stab of a hot shot over third and long throw to nail the batter. One delegate told another, "He covered the World Series for the Daily Worker," right down the line, so the next time Red came to bat and slashed one into right field to make second with a daring burst of speed and long slide, even the Brown rooters among the delegates were on their feet cheering. They were also impressed to hear that three of the Yankee stars, Rolfe, the injured Di Maggio, and Lefty Gomez, had sent greetings to the World Youth Congress last year.

"Maybe that's why they are champions, eh?"

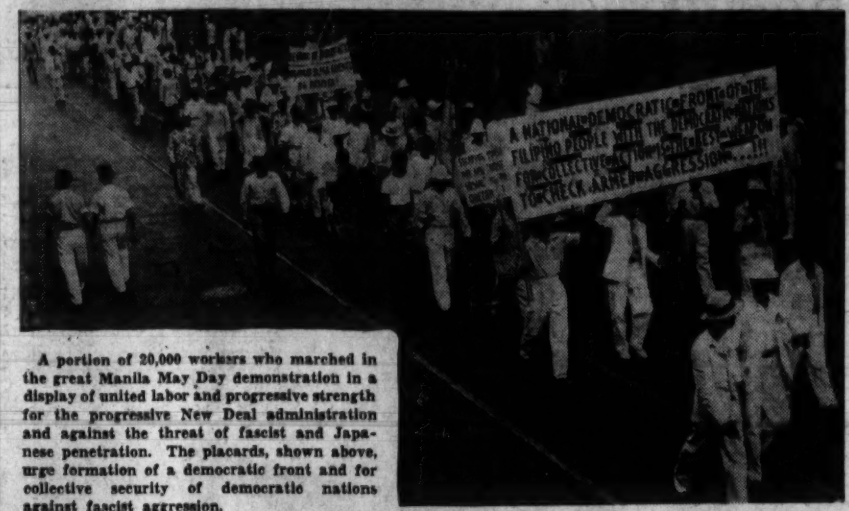
Everybody got a great kick out of the game and all paid tribute to the brilliance of the Yanks, and wondered how any of the other teams could hope to beat them. And as they strolled across the outfield after the game and talked it over, they hit it right on the nose. "The other teams will have to hire the Negro stars to beat the Yanks!"

PROUD OF MEXICAN PLAYER

The Cuban delegation were proud of Roberto Estallala of the Senators, the first big league ball player to come out of the fast growing and crack Cuban leagues. They also mentioned the fact that Washington boasted a Venezuelan pitcher, Montegudo. All in all, they thought it fitting that stars from the Southern Republics should help enrich "America's National Pastime." "We are all Americans after all," said a Chilean delegate.

The delegates were sharply divided in their sympathies. Some were rooting for the Browns because as they explained with a grin, "They are the underdogs... the Yanks have a monopoly on the American League"... which brought the astute reply "...The Yanks are all right... let the

Filipinos Hold United May Day Rally



A portion of 20,000 workers who marched in the great Manila May Day demonstration in a display of united labor and progressive strength for the progressive New Deal administration and against the threat of fascist and Japanese penetration. The placards, shown above, urge formation of a democratic front and for collective security of democratic nations against fascist aggression.

Steinhardt Here Before Sailing For USSR Post

Laurence A. Steinhardt, U. S. Ambassador to Peru, arrived yesterday on the liner Uruguay to report to Secretary of State Cordell Hull before sailing for his new post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He said Peru was in good shape economically.

Steinhardt plans to take his wife and his 13-year-old daughter, Dulcie Ann, to the Soviet Union with him. Because she has lived in so many countries, his daughter speaks fluent German, French, Swedish, Spanish and English and will next learn Russian.

The demonstrations were held in Manila, but the rally organized by the progressive unions was attended by 20,000, twice as many as in the other.

The greatest May Day demonstration was held in the sugar province of Pampanga, where 50,000 workers celebrated in the streets from morning till night and heard speeches by labor and Communist leaders.

LABOR UNITED

Labor was united in endorsement of the social justice program of the Government, further concessions from capital, affirmation of working class faith in the administration of President Manuel L. Quezon, and support of the move to amend the Philippine Constitution to allow a second term for the president.

Among the placards carried in the parade were the following: "Support World Democratic Front! Down With Fascism! We Want to Be an Ally and Not a Colony of the United States! Help China and Loyalist Spain! Defeat Fascism—Democratic Forces Unite! A National Democratic Front of the Filipino People with the Democratic Nations for Collective Action is the Best Weapon to Check Armed Aggression!"

An incident marking the May Day demonstration was the seizure by police officers of three placards carried by the League for the Defense of Democracy. The confiscated placards bore the following inscriptions: "Boycott Japanese Japanese Goods," "Beware of Japanese Fascism," "Use the Philippine Army Against Japanese Penetration in Davao."

JAPANESE THREAT

The seizure was made at the instance of the local Japanese consulate general. A consular official took pictures of the placards and threatened to take the matter to the courts.

Both the League and the Communist Party denounced the seizure and said they were prepared to fight the case in the courts to determine once and for all, the degree of freedom allowed here in attacking fascism and fascist states.

In the May Day parade in Nueva Ecija province, officials of the National Peasants Association attacked fascism and urged a boycott of Japanese goods.

In the province of Iloilo, workers speakers presented the danger of "Down with Fascism!" and Japanese fascism through the foothold it has gained in the islands of Davao province.

In the May Day celebration in the province of Pampanga, the principal speakers were Crisanto Evangelista and Pedro Abad Santos, national chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Communist Party, who reviewed a parade of 50,000 peasants and workers.

Disabled Norwegian Ship Towed Into Halifax Port

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17 (UP).—The Norwegian steamer Britamer, disabled 200 miles East of here yesterday, arrived today in tow of two salvage tugs.

U. S. Protest On Scabs Won By NMU Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and the other corporations. The penalty is \$200 for each violation.

"We are doing everything in our power to enforce the manning requirements, but since all the tankers involved in the strike operate coastwise, we are unable to stop them from operating," Jones declared.

PROTEST OFFICIAL LAXITY

"We can only assess the penalties against them for operating without the minimum crews required."

This statement came after Patrick Whalen, Baltimore N.M.U. legislative representative, protested sharply against laxity of inspectors in permitting scabs who had never been to sea before to ship on the tankers.

David K. Niles, assistant to Secretary of Commerce Hopkins participated in the conference together with Jones and the Union leaders.

"They're handing out certificates like leaflets," one of the union representatives said.

Whalen declared that the Coast Guard is forcing the issuance of identification certificates to qualified seamen is being flagrantly violated.

"We are demanding that the Bureau force the inspectors to enforce the law or remove them from office for negligence," he said.

Carrying signs demanding that the law be enforced against the tankers, the N.M.U. pickets came on buses from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other coast ports.

Thousands March Against Fascist Threat; Back Good-Neighbor Policy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I. (By Clipper Mail).—One hundred thousand Filipino workers marched in various May Day parades held throughout the islands, restating their support of the administration's social justice program and their adherence to the democratic front.

Biggest May Day parades were held in Manila, industrial center of the nation, and in the agrarian centers of San Fernando, capital of the province of Pampanga and Cabanatuan, capital of the province of Nueva Ecija.

The demonstrations were held in Manila, but the rally organized by the progressive unions was attended by 20,000, twice as many as in the other.

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The seizure was made at the instance of the local Japanese consulate general. A consular official took pictures of the placards and threatened to take the matter to the courts.

Both the League and the Communist Party denounced the seizure and said they were prepared to fight the case in the courts to determine once and for all, the degree of freedom allowed here in attacking fascism and fascist states.

In the May Day parade in Nueva Ecija province, officials of the National Peasants Association attacked fascism and urged a boycott of Japanese goods.

In the province of Iloilo, workers speakers presented the danger of "Down with Fascism!" and Japanese fascism through the foothold it has gained in the islands of Davao province.

In the May Day celebration in the province of Pampanga, the principal speakers were Crisanto Evangelista and Pedro Abad Santos, national chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Communist Party, who reviewed a parade of 50,000 peasants and workers.

U. S.-Soviet Collaboration Is Meeting Topic

The importance of active collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union will be discussed tonight by Vincent Sheean, Maurice Hindus, General Victor Yakhontoff, Corliss Lamont and Professor Dorothy Douglas at a meeting at the Hotel Center, 108 West 43rd Street.

The forum is being sponsored by the American Friends of the Soviet Union. Both Sheean and Hindus have been attending the World's Fair Writers Congress recently. The former achieved prominence as a newspaper correspondent and as an author. Hindus started the world with a broadcast from Prague during the Munich betrayal which has since been published as "They Shall Live Again."

Argentine Beef for Navy Rejected by Senate Group

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—The Senate Appropriations Committee today in effect voted against Navy purchases of Argentine beef by sustaining in the Navy Appropriation Bill a provision which would prohibit the purchase of foreign foods.

Disabled Norwegian Ship Towed Into Halifax Port

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17 (UP).—The Norwegian steamer Britamer, disabled 200 miles East of here yesterday, arrived today in tow of two salvage tugs.

U. S. Designates 7 Civilian Schools for Air Training

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring today designated seven civilian schools for training of 1,000 army air corps enlisted men as mechanics.

The schools included Roosevelt Field, Long Island, N. Y.; Casey Jones School of Aeronautics, Newark, N. J.; and New England Aircraft School, Boston.

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SUCCESS OF FOOD STAMPS IN ROCHESTER SPURS RELIEF TEST

Merchants and Clients Hail Distribution; Peak Seen Today

By Ralph Simolo
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17.—Rochester relief clients continued to stream into the Federal Building today to take advantage of the New Deal food stamp plan. Up to noon it was estimated 2,300 persons had bought stamps since the FSCC office opened at 9 A.M. yesterday, approximately a fourth of the relief clients in Rochester now eligible to make such purchases.

Up until noon today those eligible bought \$17,000 worth of orange stamps, receiving half that amount in blue stamps free. The stamps were being used for the purchase of groceries very rapidly. This was shown by the fact about \$30 worth of stamps had been returned to the FSCC office for cashing before 12 o'clock today.

It was officially reported by Latham White, administrator, that a few less than 1,800 persons bought stamps yesterday, spending \$12,868 for orange stamps and receiving \$6,434 in blue stamps free. White further reported that the \$2 book of orange stamps was the most popular, many relief clients buying two or more \$2 books instead of the books of larger denominations. The number of sales were: \$2 books, 575; \$4 books, 517; \$6 books, 490; \$8 books, 250; \$10 books, 421.

GROCERS PLEASED
Each book contains a number of blue stamps equal to half the amount of orange stamps. Orange stamps buy all foods in grocery stores; blue stamps buy only surplus foods designated by the Government.

Grocers, farmers and relief clients, as well as FSCC officials, were very pleased by the stamp plan, which worked with few difficulties yesterday. One of the biggest stumbling blocks appeared to be the inability of some persons certified as heads of families to appear at the FSCC office. About 140 of such cases were reported, but these were ironed out.

At first some of the clients were a bit confused about the plan, but as they began to recognize benefits derived they became more enthusiastic and express themselves as being very thankful to the New Deal Administration for making it possible for them to receive more food for their families.

The stamp plan was the main topic of discussion in Rochester yesterday and today, especially in the three thousand homes of the unemployed caused by the greed of the monopolists.

In these homes new life was taken on by the heads of families who found it very difficult to supply their families with proper food, feeling that now they could get more food and have their pick rather than take what was given to them.

I visited one home with a family of ten, the entire family was discussing the stamp plan, even the children, one of the little girls remarked, "Gee oranges, butter, grapefruit, free, I can't believe it. The teacher always told us to eat more of these things but we could never get enough. Now we can have all we want. Oh boy!"

Then the mother joined in the discussion and expressed herself very much for the plan thus:

"It was very hard for me before, I had to go clear across the city for our surplus food order. My arms used to feel numb from carrying bags of flour etc. Then, some of the surplus foods we could use such as butter, eggs, flour, oranges, prunes, grapefruit etc., but rice and corn meal, I had to force the children to eat them. Now it will be different you can quote me as being 100 per cent for the plan."

The father joined in. "I would much rather have a job, but by the looks of things with so many people unemployed, especially young people, what chances are there for me? Under these circumstances I believe the stamp plan to be the best thing yet, especially for people with large families. This plan will make it possible for us to get \$15.00 worth of food for \$10.00. This will help to relieve much of the worry connected with the problem of feeding my wife and children."

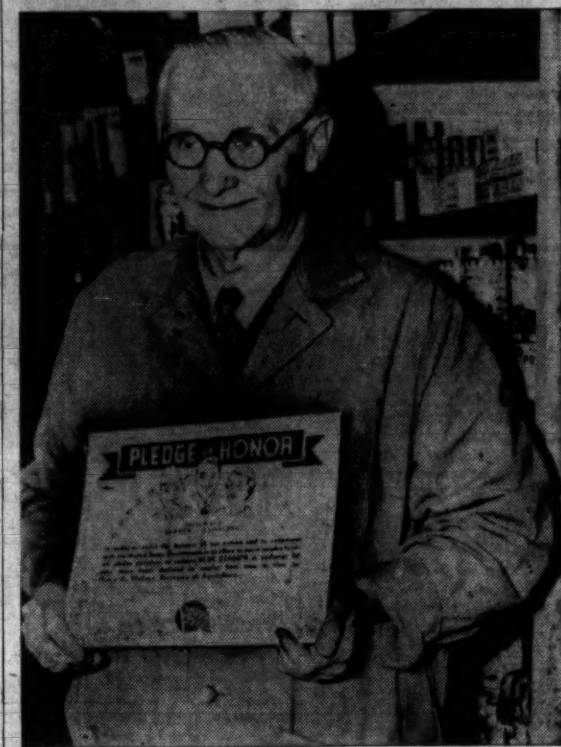
"Yes, you can put me down as very much pleased with the plan." The same enthusiasm for the plan was expressed by several grocers with whom I discussed. They felt that it was helping their business. One of the grocers expressed himself as follows:

"We small grocers don't have a chance before. Much of the surplus foods given at the depots cut into our sales. Now we will get this added business. In addition, I don't see why people are forced to go hungry when food is rotting on the shelves."

"I am glad to see people in a position to get more."

"This plan should have been put into operation a long time ago. In my opinion the plan is a success. Anything that helps small businessmen, workers and farmers, anything that helps give more food to the unemployed makes me happy."

Grocer Hails Food Stamp Plan



LONG-ESTABLISHED GROCER, William Schalte of Rochester, above, thinks that the new Food Stamp plan to give surplus commodities to families on relief and WPA is a big success, both for impoverished families and for small business men. The sale of the surplus commodities, Schalte declared, swells the income of the grocer.

Security Is First Aim of America's Youth, Survey of 20,000 Proves

By Beth McHenry

While 90-odd members of the Young Communist League took in the Worlds Fair yesterday and touched and tasted samples of what the World of Tomorrow holds for them, in another part of New York 500 representatives of Boys Clubs met in concert to talk over the problem of America's youth and the future and what about it.

The YCL members saw the Fair after they had met for four days in a Convention which laid the policy for the struggle to lead America's youth into a decent, peaceful, prosperous future and they could give way without reserve to the enthusiasm of a glimpse of its benefits.

The Boys Clubs' Annual Convention, now in session at the Hotel Commodore, doesn't cut the problem with any Marxist knife, doesn't see all the roots but only some of the branches, doesn't project any real program for the solution of the problems of youth—but it produced some interesting details of young misery caught in the morass of poor homes, limited education, inadequate recreation, ill health and NO JOBS to grow into.

MASS UNEMPLOYMENT CITED
Howard Bell, director of the survey of the American Youth Commission, which recently interviewed 20,000 young Americans in all parts of the country and in all walks of life, indicated that America's young people know better than some of their elders—that economic security is their great problem.

The story of mass unemployment was in the figures he quoted: "Three out of every ten youths in the labor market are out of school and totally unemployed. Another is only partially employed. The six who have jobs work for a median weekly wage of \$13."

The YCL convention had taken up this problem. "The fight for jobs and the security of youth must be the very center of the program of the Young Communist League," its main resolution stated.

These 20,000 young persons interviewed by the American Youth Commission were not YCLers, but their answer to the question "what must be done?" indicated how ready American youth today is for the program of the League.

SCHOOL CUTS HIT
"The most usual answer," Mr. Bell reported, "was governmental action. Over 90 per cent considered unemployment a valid responsibility for government to assume. As to how wages might best be raised, it was on the action of government which they most frequently preferred to pin their hopes."

Another speaker had already projected the necessity for more education, under better circumstances, as a necessary guarantee for democracy's future. James Marshall, president of the New York City Board of Education, spoke out emphatically against any curtailment in the educational budget of any American community, city or state.

"It costs money to teach the three Rs and it costs money to teach leisure time activities and

3 Children Dead in Fire; Mother Critically Burnt

EAGLE LAKE, Me., May 17 (UP).—Mrs. Edward Dubois, 44, was in critical condition at a hospital in this northern Maine outpost today from burns received early yesterday in a fire which took the lives of three of her 11 children.

Trapped in their second-floor bedrooms of their home at New Canada, three daughters, Solange, 11, Georgianne, 8, and Janet, 5, were burned to death. Mrs. Dubois, asleep downstairs, was burned when she attempted to reach those on the second floor. Another daughter, Teresa, 7, was hospitalized for burns.

The fire started when Wilson, 13, lighted a match in his second-story bedroom to feed his baby brother. He accidentally dropped the match, which fired the bedding. Wilson escaped with the baby.

Arnold Backs Wire Union in Industry Probe

CIO Bill to Investigate Telegraph Merger Plan Supported in Letter

In a letter sent to Mervyn Rathbone, President of the American Communications Association, CIO, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, announced his support for a resolution (S. R. 98) calling for an investigation of the telegraph industry.

Mr. Arnold's answer to a telegram sent him by the CIO union leader, states:

"I have advised the Chairman of the Subcommittee considering Senate Resolution 98 that I or one of my assistants will testify in support of said Resolution upon the request of the Committee."

Senate resolution 98, which is sponsored by the American Communications Association, CIO, was introduced into the Senate by Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and provides "That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be authorized and directed to make a thorough and complete study of the telegraph industry in the United States, including the economic conditions of the telegraph carriers, their relation to corporations engaged in other forms of communications, and the tendencies toward consolidation and monopoly in such industry."

The resolution also provides that "The Committee shall report to the Senate as soon as possible the results of its study, together with recommendations for the enactment of any remedial legislation it may deem necessary for the best interests of the public, the industry, and labor."

The ACA, sponsor of the resolution, has charged that Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph and Cable Company plan an uncontrolled merger which will have far-reaching effects on the industry itself, its employees, its service to the public, and its service as a vital arm of the national defense.

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Inspects Island Defenses



VISITING PUERTO RICO, Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall (center), who will succeed General Malin Craig as Chief of Staff, goes on a tour of the island's defenses with Col. John Wright (right), commanding officer of the 65th Infantry, stationed at San Juan. At left is Gov. Blanton Winship.

N. Y. Lawyers Guild Elect New President

The New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild elected Mortimer Hays to the presidency of the local organization at its annual election meeting last night, held at the Park Central Hotel.

Mr. Hays succeeds Jaul J. Kern, first president of the chapter who retired yesterday after serving for two successive terms.

The membership also selected an entire slate of officers and added several new members to its board of directors.

The five new vice-presidents of the Guild are Hon. Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller of the City of New York, Municipal Court Justice Dorothy Kenyon, Special Sessions Justice Frederick L. Hackenbush, Louis Suman, former president of the Bronx Bar Association and Maurice Holtzman.

The new Guild president, in accepting office, addressed himself to the legal profession, declaring that American leadership traditionally and today has come from the lawyer, like other professional men, are inextricably interwoven with the problems of democracy. Referring to events abroad he warned that the preservation of civil liberties requires "constant alertness, sound reasoning, and understanding of historic development." He viewed the Guild as "a tower of strength in these troubled times" and pledged his efforts "to help strengthen the democratic process of government."

"World events have proven to us the hollowness of security and progress when they are motivated without regard for the welfare of mankind," he said. "The program and leadership of the Guild have in a large measure been responsible for the adoption by other Bar Associations throughout the country, of a very apparent liberalization of attitude."

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Mayors Draft LaGuardia Over Protest

Unanimously Re-Elect Mayor Head of U. S. Conference

Mayor LaGuardia, over his vigorous protest, was re-elected yesterday as President of the U. S. Conference of Mayors for a fourth term.

More than 100 mayors from the country's largest cities, meeting in annual conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, voted unanimously to draft LaGuardia to lead their organization for another year.

LaGuardia had told the mayors he preferred that another of his colleagues should be elected as a new leader for the conference and insisted he would not accept the office again.

But Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago nominated LaGuardia and before another word could be said a chorus of "ayes" greeted his motion.

DRAFT MAYOR

Mayor Kelly said he knew LaGuardia wanted to turn the job of leadership over to another mayor, but added:

"It is an awful mistake for you to leave us at this critical time and we won't stand for it. You represent everything this organization needs at the present time. We want you to stay. I asked the members to draft you."

LaGuardia leaped to his feet and said he was of the opinion that it was against the "best interests" of the conference to re-elect him.

"I wouldn't be human if I were not touched with your kindness," he said. "But I want you to know how easy it is for a person to wear out his welcome."

"Those people down in Washington are bound to get to a point where they will say: 'Here comes that fellow again.' It just isn't good. They say sometimes that I am a very impulsive fellow."

When LaGuardia concluded, Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee arose, and referring to LaGuardia, said:

"He's away off about wearing out his welcome. These conferences wouldn't amount to a tinker's damn without him."

The vote was taken and the re-election of LaGuardia was unanimous.

"Oh, what the hell," LaGuardia exclaimed as he walked out of the conference hall to cover a speaking engagement at the opening of the Soviet Pavilion at the World's Fair.

The Conference of Mayors concluded following an address by Edward F. McGrady, former assistant Secretary of Labor, on labor problems.

"Collective bargaining," he said, "has become such an obvious necessity to human justice in this modern world that any general denial of it could not have gone on much longer without explosive and dangerous results."

The proper solution of difficulties of the nation, McGrady said, will come "through unity—unity of people and purpose."

"There is," he added, "the greatest need now for all of us, particularly public servants, to present a united front which would enable us to calmly visualize what has happened in the world and to take account of our own stock so that we can determine what is needed to bring about a greater degree of health, happiness and justice."

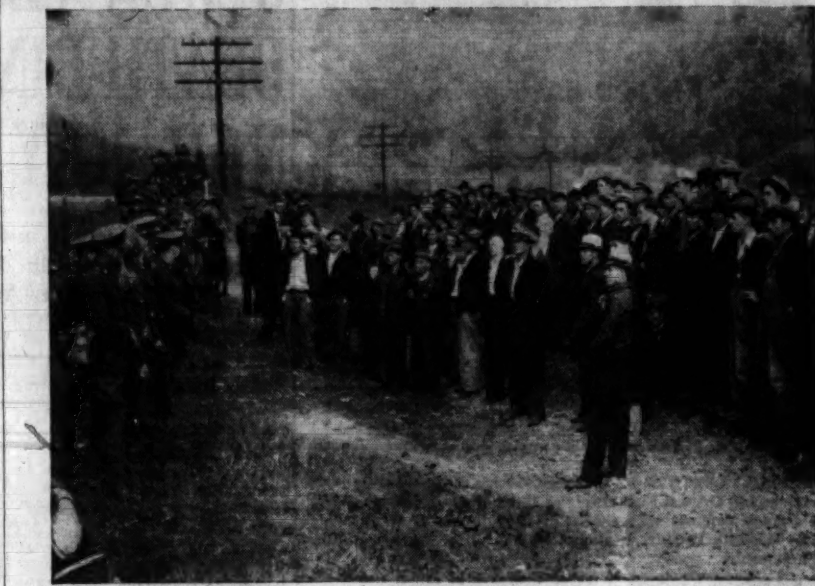
Curb Excessive Judicial Pay, Mayor Urges

Mayor LaGuardia, in a radio appeal over station WJZ last night, urged passage of legislation in the New York State Senate to eliminate exorbitant and excessive salaries paid to useless court attaches.

The court reform bill, now resting in the judiciary committee of the Senate, provides that the courts would have to submit their budgets to the Board of Estimate, which would set salaries and appropriate the money.

As matters stand now, the judges set the salaries and the Board of Estimate, which must appropriate the money to pay the politically-appointed attaches, have no say concerning the rate of pay.

Miners Face Guardsmen in 'Bloody Harlan'



UNION MINE WORKERS in Harlan County who formed a picket line outside the Tois mine, 15 miles from Harlan, face National Guardsmen. By today, however, the union had won agreements with all owners but those in Harlan.

LaGuardia Calls on Dewey to Act Against Bund Heads in Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

from the State Department, sailed on a German ship without a passport.

The persons named in the Herlands report to the Mayor, which covers 42 pages, have been constantly under surveillance by the police department which was ordered to take steps to prevent any of the Bund leaders from leaving the country.

MAYOR BLOCKS FLIGHT

Fritz Kuhn and other Nazi leaders had sought to secure American passports from the State Department some time ago but were blocked by Mayor LaGuardia who asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to withhold the applications.

Mr. Herlands said that the Bund leaders had "greatly interfered" with and "had obstructed" the investigation of the tax payments by their failure to produce membership lists of their organizations. These lists, he pointed out, would have been a great aid in determining the amount of uniforms, swastikas, badges, books and other Nazi trappings sold by the Bund and their affiliated organizations.

The Commissioner of Investigation said that his probe had revealed that the Bund currently was issuing thousands of application blanks, forms and other materials which ordinarily would have been considered part of the organization records.

Kuhn and his associates, Herlands explained, had failed to produce these records upon subpoena.

LIABLE TO CONTEMPT

"It is possible," said Mr. Herlands, "that Kuhn and his associates are liable to criminal contempt procedures for failure to produce the records."

"The record of the German-American Businessmen's League," Mr. Herlands said, "was kept on stacks of paper and paper bags."

Notwithstanding the difficulties, the Department of Investigation, he said, established the fact that Kuhn was the only man who knows how the money of the Bund was spent.

The reports pointed out that no report on the fund of the Bund were ever made to the membership.

"It is a financial dictatorship," said Mr. Herlands, referring to the Bund.

He also suggested that Mr. Dewey investigate the possibility of an embezzlement charge to be placed against the Nazi "fuhrer."

LIST VIOLATIONS

The violations cited by Mr. Herlands included:

Nine violations in sales tax returns against Kuhn and Rapp. Luedtke as officers of the German-American Businessmen's League, failure to register as vendors, failure to pay personal property tax and failure to keep proper records of sales, a total tax liability placed by Herlands against the German-American Businessmen's League of \$671.03.

Ten violations of sales tax returns against Kuhn, Metten and Wheeler.

Five violations on tax returns against Buchte amounting to \$897.06.

Three violations against the Kienzler and Schimpf Corp., amounting to \$50.70.

Eight violations against the Kackal Press and its president, Fred Kackal, amounting to \$2,986.31.

Mr. Herlands said that his investigation revealed that Kienzler for more than six years had been the agent for the Hamburg-American Steamship Line and had only recently changed his occupation. The Kackal Press, according to the report, printed the anti-Semitic, Nazi literature for the Bund and also printed the program for the Madison Square Garden Nazi rally, held recently.

These charges are misdemeanors, each one carrying a maximum prison penalty of three years. The report to the Mayor was delivered to Mr. Dewey last night by Abraham M. Bloch, chief law assistant to Mr. Herlands.

Seventeen hundred WPA workers today will receive the dreaded "pink slips" informing them of their dismissal, William Levens, president of the WPA Teachers Union said yesterday following a conference with WPA Administrator Brehon B. Somervell.

Levens said that 1,000 workers on the white collar projects and 700 WPA workers on the manual projects will be laid off.

He said that Col. Somervell also confirmed the order for the closing of many small adult educational centers on the grounds of inadequate supervision.

Adults are taught English and citizenship in an effort to wipe out illiteracy in these centers.

Levens said that the partial liquidation of the adult education program by the closing of the small centers is a serious blow to the federal government's program to bring education to the people.

Community Opticians has a total of six stores, located in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Jamaica and Newark.

The strikers are demanding a forty-hour week, \$30 minimum, and a closed shop. Present salary levels are as low as \$16 per week.

Lewis Backs TWU Fight On Wicks Bill

Quill Charges IRT-BMT Collusion; Writes Gov. of Real Aims

John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, last night wired the Transport Workers Union full support for its fight against the anti-labor Wicks bill.

Lewis' telegram, read before 5,000 cheering Brooklyn and Queens transit workers who gathered in Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, to urge Governor Lehman to veto the Wicks bill, said:

"The CIO stands shoulder to shoulder with the Transport Workers Union in its heroic efforts to defeat the Wicks bill."

"I am certain that just as the United Mine Workers of America succeeded in winning its struggle for the rights of self-organization and genuine collective bargaining, you too will succeed in overcoming the reactionaries in your state who seek through the Wicks bill to destroy the many gains which the transit workers have won through that great instrumentality, the Transport Workers Union."

Attorneys for the IRT and BMT worked in collusion with up-State Republicans to write the anti-labor Wicks transit bill now before Governor Lehman, it was charged last night by City Councilman Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, at the meeting.

Earlier, the union leader, in a letter to the Governor, on the bill, which seeks to establish rules for transit employees under unification, said:

"We challenge Arthur Peacock, attorney for the IRT and W. Harry Sefton, attorney for the BMT, to deny that they together and in collusion with up-State Republican legislators concerned, wrote the Wicks Bill."

Quill told the Governor, in urging a veto of the measure, that "the base aims of the alliance are:

"To hamstring the City of New York in expediting transit unification;

"To rob, through legislation, IRT and BMT employees of pension payments amounting to \$30,000,000 for the ensuing 28 years;

"To jack up the purchase price of the IRT and BMT companies to the City of New York or relieving the companies of their \$50,000,000 pension obligations, also through legislation, and

"To wipe out the right of self-organization and collective bargaining for the transit workers."

The 50,000 city subway, elevated, trolley and bus line employees who have gained higher wages and security through the TWU will fight to the "bitter end" to protect their rights gained through the CIO union, he said.

Harry Sacher, union attorney, charged that "the reactionary forces in the state, led by the real estate and banking interests, have written the Wicks bill and obtained its passage in the hope that they can deal the organized labor movement a mortal blow."

At Friday's debate Senator John J. Dunnigan will seek to place in the records that the \$50,000,000 housing program is intended to provide rooms renting at from \$5 to \$8 a month. No ceiling on rents is now contained in the bill.

It was announced today on the floor of the Senate that the Housing "Compromise" will be acted on by the Legislature on the final day of the session.

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Experts Asked By FDR for Business Quiz

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The President made his request in a letter to Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead. In an accompanying letter Director of the Budget Harold D. Smith said that the staff would "develop new constructive work directed toward improvement of business conditions at the earliest possible moment."

Some Congressional leaders believed Mr. Roosevelt's moves marked the beginning of a new recovery drive. They believed that such a drive was intended to bridge the gap between the administration and business and to give the Commerce Department an advisory arm whose functions would be akin to those of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Agriculture Department.

In his letter Smith said that the business technicians who would be employed also would assist Congress in drafting and considering legislation affecting business, in maintaining contact with various agencies of the government.

The estimate showed that \$225,000 would be spent on salaries in Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins' office, \$20,000 for contingent expenses and \$10,000 in travel.

Most discussion came upon proposals of delegates who sought to provide extra checks against possible abuse of power by officers, or on questions of procedure in the union's machinery. But despite the live character of the discussion all but one point were approved with little actual opposition.

The most heated debate came on fixing the salaries of \$7,000 for the president, \$6,000 for the executive vice-president, and \$5,000 for the secretary-treasurer. Some delegates, most prominent among them several from the Patterson Dymally, thought the amounts were too high. On the actual vote the minority was small. Many who defended the majority position maintained that the Textile Workers were no longer in the "tin can" stage and said that the quality of officers and the unions prestige is influenced by the officers' salaries.

The good-natured atmosphere was retained throughout the day. Compared to other labor Constitutionals the proposed document for the Textile Workers is on the whole among the most democratic.

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The nucleus for such department, he said, are the clothing, fur, shoe, furniture, agricultural and cannery, textile and retail workers affiliates of the CIO. Citing as an example the recent success of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in a drive to eliminate non-labeled goods at some department stores, he saw great strengthening of the CIO unions and support for higher labor standards through such drive.

Mr. Rieve indicated that a resolution asking the CIO to establish such department, would be submitted. The A. F. of L. has a union label department.

By way of emphasis to Rieve's point the Convention was today treated to the appearance of "Miss Philadelphia," Katherine Burke, who besides receiving the distinction for beauty is rated by the Hosley Union as a great booster of union-made hosiery. She obliged the convention by pointing to the union label on the very rim of her stockings.

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Textile Parley Urges FDR Penalize Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

than others the invasion of fascist made goods in this country.

In its resolution on the Wagner Act, which was telegraphed to the House and Senate Committee holding hearings upon it, the convention noted that "a large number of international labor unions and central labor bodies and local unions, expressing the overwhelming sentiment of the members of the A. F. of L." have repudiated the efforts of "certain misleaders" to cripple it.

The convention declared that it is "resolutely opposed to any amendments," expressed "full confidence in the honesty, integrity and fairness of the NLRB," condemned the "conspiracy between certain office-holders of the A. F. of L. to stab the labor movement in the back by enacting the so-called Walsh or Burke amendments," and extended "fraternal greetings" to A. F. of L. and other unions who took a stand against the amendments.

Most of today's session was devoted to action upon the union's Constitution, with nearly half passed upon. The day was marked by lively debate which sometimes took on a heated character. There were no fundamental issues involved, however.

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Soviet Pavilion Opens Doors to Exhibits of Socialism

Stirring Display Is Highlight of World Fair

Brilliant Achievements of USSR Symbolized By Pavilion

By its superior design and construction, its splendor, the historical significance of its lessons for a better life for all mankind, the Soviet pavilion which opened yesterday at the World's Fair, built in the shape of a large and beautiful semi-circular structure, will, indeed, be a magnet attracting millions to its gorgeous exhibits of socialism.

The Soviet exhibit differs from most other buildings at the Fair. It is of permanent construction. After millions have passed through its beautiful halls and the Fair closes, it will be re-erected as a permanent structure in the Soviet Union.

Its architectural conception, its design, its construction, its materials have been the subject of praise in architectural and artistic circles in this country.

Varieties of Marble

Marble is extensively used inside and out. Nine varieties of marble quarried in the U.S.S.R. are employed. In all, 800 tons of marble are used.

The most striking of the marbles, a deep-toned red quartzite, more commonly known as porphyry (the same marble that was used in the Lenin Mausoleum in Moscow) gives the building an impressive and substantial appearance. The red quartzite is of such hardness, that a special machine had to be devised in the American processing plant.

First sight of the Soviet pavilion is obtained from almost all sections of the Fair by the statue of a Soviet worker on a huge pylon. In the center of the semi-circular area in front of the marble building. Holding high a red star, the stainless steel statue of the Soviet worker is a gleaming object in the day-time, and with the red star lighted up at night makes the Soviet pavilion an outstanding landmark in the Fair.

The Front of the Pavilion

As one approaches the Soviet pavilion, there is to be seen two statues, groups at the base of each of the wings. One of these represents types active in the great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. The other depicts a group after the success of the revolution, victoriously constructing socialism.

In the front of each wing are inset large bas-reliefs portraits of Lenin and Stalin, respectively, with inscriptions about the victory of the socialist revolution and the actual building of socialism.

On the inner face of the two wings—lighted up at night with red lights—are stainless steel plaques of overlapping flags of the eleven Soviet republics of the U.S.S.R.

The Entrance Hall

Glass doorways around the courtyard of the Soviet pavilion lead into the exhibit halls. These are completely air conditioned.

In line with Soviet architectural principle, the building is a synthesis of plastic arts. Extensive use is made externally of statues and bas-reliefs. On the inside there is exquisite sculpture, fine paintings and skillful photo-murals along with mosaic and other forms of decoration.

Walking into the main hall, or Entrance Hall, one feels as if the Soviet peoples, headed by its heroes, flanked by Lenin and Stalin, have come out to meet him.

The entire wall just directly in front of the spectator is occupied by a gigantic painting of 53 feet long and 30 feet high. This is one of the largest single canvases in the world. It was painted by a group of 11 Soviet artists. The canvas portrays more than fifty leading figures of the Soviet Union: artists, actors, singers, flyers, writers, musicians, army men, tractor drivers, coal miners. They all seem to be coming toward you, emerging from the Soviet peoples surrounding them. The impression is one of profuse color, safety, life, joy.

Flanking either side of this painting are marble statues of Lenin and Stalin.

Seven-Ton Jewel Map Of U.S.S.R.

A second entire wall in the Entrance Hall is devoted to a seven-ton colored marble and jewel map of the Soviet Union. Lettered with diamonds and rubies and wrought in a mosaic of similar precious and semi-precious stones. This map, which measures 20 feet by 22 feet, is the work of the best Soviet lapidaries and took a year and a half to make. Almost all varieties of precious stones are used in the

World of Tomorrow on View as Soviet Pavilion Opens



BREATH-TAKING EXHIBIT of the Soviet Union at the World's Fair was officially opened to the public yesterday in ceremonies in which Ambassador Oumansky and Mayor LaGuardia participated. At the left is a brown marble statue of V. I. Lenin which was cut out of a solid block of granite. It flanks the right side of a mural in the Entrance Hall. In the center is a side view of the pavilion showing several of the 11 bas-reliefs. At the right is the statue of Joseph Stalin which is also of brown marble and was designed by Sergei Merkurov as was the statue of Lenin.

city of Magnitogorsk in three stages—as it appeared after the first Five-Year Plan, after the Second Five-Year Plan, and finally as it will look at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Changing lights show the city at various hours of the day and night. A scale model and photographs show the exterior and interior of the house of culture for the Magnitogorsk workers. Another striking exhibit in this hall, set in motion by light effects, shows first an old Russian village with its tiny farms filled with primitive implements under a starry sky. Then the landmarks disappear and a large collective farm of socialism emerges, filled with tractors and combines. In this hall also is one of the first of the wood-burning tractors from the U.S.S.R. Other displays here show the methods of collective farm management and also the planned industrialization of the U.S.S.R. Scale models, photo-panoramas and motion pictures show the reconstruction of the Soviet Union's older cities and the building—in a single decade—of 230 new cities.

Parachute-Catapulting Machine

One of the most interesting of the exhibits is a model of a "parachute-catapulting machine," a Soviet invention which catapults the parachuter up into the air for a distance of more than 250 feet, by means of an air-blast, and which enables the jumper to stay in the air indefinitely, depending on the continuance of air-pressure from the machine. This method of parachuting "from the ground up" will be introduced to Americans for the first time by the working model which operates in exact replica of the original.

Nationalities and Themes Represented by Exhibits

More than 50 nationalities of the USSR are represented by the exhibits, which include displays of paintings, sculpture, handicrafts, rugs and other art work revealing the ancient and traditional skills as applied to contemporary Soviet themes. Scale models, animated dioramas, motion pictures and similar types of displays show Socialist housing projects, collective farms, schools, rest homes, scientific laboratories, power plants, transportation projects, industrial plants, theatre productions, athletics and similar examples of the U. S. S. R. today, demonstrating the technological and cultural growth of its people.

Model World's Largest Hydro-Electric Power Station

Featured exhibits in the Hall of Transportation and Power include: a spectacular scale model of the world's largest hydro-electric power station now under construction at Kuibyshev on the Volga River; a model of the Dniepropetrovsk hydro-electric station in the Ukraine, one of the largest power plants in the world; a model of the Moscow-Volga Canal, which has made a river-port of the hitherto landlocked capital, a model of the Baltic-White Sea Canal, built after huge excavations, which unites two important seas and brings the rivers of Karelia under control; an aviation exhibit displaying models of several typical passenger planes including that of a passenger sea glider, the original of which seats 120 persons; models of two streamlined powerful locomotives, the "F. D." and similar models, dioramas, photo-murals, illuminated maps, paintings, and other displays telling a graphic story of the growth and change in Soviet transportation and power.

Restaurant and Cinema

Overlooking the Lagoon of Nations, atop one wing of the pavilion is a terrace restaurant, bar and lounge, accommodating 250 guests, and serving mainly Russian, Ukrainian and Caucasian food specialties, wines and liquors. Atop the other wing is an indoor cinema theatre seating 300, in which will be presented new Soviet films, revivals of Soviet cinema classics, and also Soviet animated cartoons, news-reels and travelogues.

Animated Dioramas of Model Cities

The Soviet young men and girls in charge of the exhibits are proud to explain the minutest details of all the exhibits. A featured exhibit in the Hall of National Economy is a huge aluminum diorama showing the

Bronze Statue Mounted on One Small Pt. of Attachment

Photo-murals and movies in the Hall of Culture and Rest show pictures of the annual Physical Culture Parade in Moscow's Red Square, scenes of performances by thousands of gymnasts, dancers and young men and women athletes from all corners of the U.S.S.R. In this hall is a tall heavy bronze statue of two soccer players, the entire statue resting on only one small point of attachment—the heel of one of the players. There is also a large photo-mural of Camp Artek in the Crimea, the largest children's health camp in the world.

Theatre Arts Exhibit

The Fine Arts section contains paintings, etchings, water colors, murals and engravings brought from various parts of the Soviet Union. All types of drawings and paintings are included: still lifes, landscapes, portraits, group paintings in oil, and similar examples of Soviet art. One of the featured exhibits is a monumental drawing by the artist A. Gerasimov of Stalin and Voroshilov, Commissar of Defense. A painting by Savitsky showing the Red Army men meeting with collective farmers is an example of the socialist realism which is the basic trend of the Soviet arts today. This example is also brought out in a painting by Yefanov, depicting the meeting of the students of the Aviation Academy with actors of the Stanislavsky Theatre, demonstrating the intense interest of

the peoples of the U.S.S.R. in their theatre.

Children's, Handicraft and Music Exhibit

In the Theatre division of the Hall of Arts are several accurately scaled model stage settings of famous Soviet plays, operas and ballets. Also exhibited are a number of round-table stage models showing the settings of each scene in an entire production. Stage setting models exhibited are of such famous Soviet productions as Vira's "Earth" as produced by the Moscow Art Theatre; Sholokhov's "Soil Upturned" as produced by the State Bolshoi Theatre; Pogodin's "The Man with the Gun" as produced by the State Vakhtangov Theatre; Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" as produced by the Red Army Theatre; Kataev's "Lonely White Sail" as produced by the Moscow Children's Theatre; and many others. There are also portraits of Stanislavsky, Honored Artists of the Republic and Peoples' Artists. The rapid growth of the collective farm theatre, the workers' theatre and the children's theatre is also demonstrated in exhibits.

Newspaper and Literature Exhibit — Science

The newspaper exhibit in the Hall of the Press outlines the growth of Soviet newspapers and magazines which today have over seven billion readers a year, and show the new types of journalism in which the people directly participate through the medium of wall newspapers, trade union bulletins, collective farm newspapers, university journals, etc. Moscow alone has 25,000 wall newspapers. Displays also show the popularity of various native and foreign writers indicating the number of copies issued annually of books written by Pushkin, Gorky, Ernest Hemingway,

Other art exhibits include lithographs, linoleum cuts, wood carving, porcelain ware from the porcelain factories of Leningrad and other cities, and various types of sculpture, china-ware and vases.

The music exhibit includes phonograph records of modern and classic composers of the Soviet Union and other countries. Records of symphonies, folk songs, arias from the great operas and army songs are played and transmitted by amplifiers throughout the entire Pavilion.

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may come."

Grover Whalen, who on many occasions has paid high tribute to the Soviet Union's great contribution in making the New York World's Fair a success and a spectacle of this age, said: "The pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is bound to become one of the main attractions of the New York World's Fair. Our visitors for two weeks have been circulating this way just to see the structure's handsome exterior. Once they have seen the interior of the building and its many displays, they cannot but convey their enthusiasm and pleasure to others who, in turn, will be guided here by the sculptured likeness of the Russian worker."

Whalen said he was glad that the pavilion reflected factual accomplishments of the U. S. S. R. "I wish to extend thanks," he stated, "to the government and people of the Soviet Union who have so thoughtfully provided an exhibit which tells us who the Russian people are, what they are doing, and what they are thinking."

Ambassador designate Oumansky was warmly lauded by all speakers and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. His speech evoked the greatest outburst of applause when he quoted the basis of Soviet foreign policy as affirmed by Joseph Stalin.

"Please accept this pavilion and the efforts of its builders," he said, "as a warm message of friendship from the Soviet people to the great and peaceful American people. . . . We are close neighbors. Closer than many of you think. . . . you can look across Bering Strait (Alaska) to Soviet territory. . . . There is something else which brings us closer today and fills traditional friendship with new content: it is the striving of both peoples towards peace at a moment when a new war has virtually started on at least three continents."

"We show you the reality of this life. We are proud of our achievements and successes; we face our future with confidence, building a peaceful life in friendly cooperation with other peoples; we do not fear any aggressive plans, from whatever quarter they

helping to put up "this beautiful project of our Soviet architects." "This pavilion," said ambassador designate Oumansky with restrained pride to an audience awed by the impressive example of Soviet art and technique around them—"this pavilion attempts to portray the most characteristic features of my country and its people, a firm sense of security, a confidence in the future based on the experience and achievements of the past; a belief in humanity, in the people themselves who have forged their own destiny; a conviction that the future belongs to social progress and peace, that military aggression and social retrogression can not last and in any case will be successfully repulsed at the borders of the Soviet Union."

Standing on the platform at the foot of the pylon, red porphyry marble tower, Mayor LaGuardia extended his congratulations to the Soviet Government for having first accepted an invitation to exhibit at the World's Fair and for having erected a pavilion of such beauty of conception and design.

"I believe that this exhibition here will present an opportunity to show the American people what really has been accomplished by a young government in an old country," said the Mayor. He then recalled that America had its revolutionary traditions; that this republic was unpopular with the dynasties of Europe at the time of its emergence on the stage of history. He urged the American people to observe well, and perhaps to learn, from the new achievements of the U.S.S.R.

Discussing civil liberties, the Mayor stated that these "cannot be fully enjoyed without economic security."

Praising Soviet foreign policy in the struggle to preserve world peace, the Mayor declared: "We hope that the foreign policy of

our government will be understood by some of the trouble-makers before it is too late. Your government, Mr. Ambassador, will be making a rare contribution to mankind and to the future if it is able through its determination and its foreign policy to maintain peace in Europe."

On behalf of the United States Government, U. S. Commissioner Edward J. Flynn stated that "one cannot but be impressed by the magnificent Soviet pavilion." The pavilion, he added, "stands as a monument to the technical accomplishment of the Soviet architects and people."

He said that the American people who have a mind for technical achievements will be drawn closer by the Soviet pavilion. He added that the American people look forward to the great treat of Soviet art and music which will be features of the Soviet exhibit. "Let me express the appreciation of the government of the United States," he concluded, "for your important contribution to this exposition."

Soviet commissioner general H. A. Tikhomirov, who was the first speaker on the program, declared: "The world of tomorrow is sharply and clearly defined in the land of socialism; each citizen looks ahead with confidence, for he knows that the Stalin Constitution guarantees him work, education, leisure, security in illness and old age."

He welcomed the American people to be at home in the Soviet pavilion. "Here you may become acquainted with the life of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the life of the 170 million citizens of our great fatherland."

"We show you the reality of this life. We are proud of our achievements and successes; we face our future with confidence, building a peaceful life in friendly cooperation with other peoples; we do not fear any aggressive plans, from whatever quarter they

may come."

Grover Whalen, who on many occasions has paid high tribute to the Soviet Union's great contribution in making the New York World's Fair a success and a spectacle of this age, said:

"The pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is bound to become one of the main attractions of the New York World's Fair. Our visitors for two weeks have been circulating this way just to see the structure's handsome exterior. Once they have seen the interior of the building and its many displays, they cannot but convey their enthusiasm and pleasure to others who, in turn, will be guided here by the sculptured likeness of the Russian worker."

Whalen said he was glad that the pavilion reflected factual accomplishments of the U. S. S. R. "I wish to extend thanks," he stated, "to the government and people of the Soviet Union who have so thoughtfully provided an exhibit which tells us who the Russian people are, what they are doing, and what they are thinking."

Ambassador designate Oumansky was warmly lauded by all speakers and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. His speech evoked the greatest outburst of applause when he quoted the basis of Soviet foreign policy as affirmed by Joseph Stalin.

"Please accept this pavilion and the efforts of its builders," he said, "as a warm message of friendship from the Soviet people to the great and peaceful American people. . . . We are close neighbors. Closer than many of you think. . . . you can look across Bering Strait (Alaska) to Soviet territory. . . . There is something else which brings us closer today and fills traditional friendship with new content: it is the striving of both peoples towards peace at a moment when a new war has virtually started on at least three continents."

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Text of Oumansky Speech At Fair

Text of speech delivered by Constantine Oumansky, Ambassador Designate of the U.S.S.R., at the opening of the Soviet Pavilion.

Mr. Mayor, President Whalen, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am aware of the great honor which has befallen me to dedicate the Pavilion of my country at the New York World's Fair. Much work, skill and art; many material and spiritual values are invested in this pavilion.

Tremendous changes have occurred in two decades in a country stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific and from the Arctic to the edge of the tropics, a commonwealth of over fifty nationalities, varied in history, tongue, nature and art, but united in a common determination to strengthen and defend the socialist society they have established by their sovereign will. Many of our best Soviet architects, engineers, artists and others have combined their efforts to show these changes, to portray this great variety, to express this common purpose.

They hope that you will see here what it means to have transformed a backward agricultural country into an advanced society with a rapidly rising standard of living and an industrial production second only to the United States. They have tried to show you concretely the foundations of the Socialist Constitution, the working of Soviet democracy; and to depict the cultural growth of a people whose creative forces have been released, bringing about a rich renaissance in science, technique, education, health, literature, art. This Pavilion attempts to portray the most characteristic features of my country and its people, a firm sense of security, a confidence in the future based on the experience and achievements of the past; a belief in humanity, in the people themselves who have forged their own destiny; a conviction that the future belongs to social progress and peace, that military aggression and social retrogression can not last and in any case will be successfully repulsed at the borders of the Soviet Union.

You must have sensed already in this Pavilion the cheerful and optimistic message of a people who feel young and strong, who look with confidence to the world of tomorrow. To all present, and to my radio listeners as well, I say:

Please accept this Pavilion and the efforts of its builders as a warm message of friendship from the Soviet people to the great and peaceful American people. The friendship of our two nations dates from long back but has acquired a new and deeper meaning since the people of my country became masters of their destiny, blazed new trails and began to pioneer a new life with a vigor and in a spirit akin to that of your forefathers.

We are close neighbors. Closer than many of your think. On a clear day, standing on the most westerly promontory of Alaska, you

(Continued on Page 6)

Ambassador Oumansky declared that Soviet foreign policy, as enunciated by Comrade Stalin at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is the function of the whole political and cultural life of the Soviet Union, of the political unit of the peoples in the U.S.S.R., and last, but not least, our foreign policy relies upon the armed strength of our people."

Dealing with the immediate questions of the Soviet Union's efforts to realize a peace front, Oumansky declared:

"The Soviet people are not impressed by threats. Neither do they beg for alliances. They are prepared to cooperate on a basis of complete reciprocity and equal obligations with powers which are interested in the maintenance of peace and who feel themselves threatened by aggression."

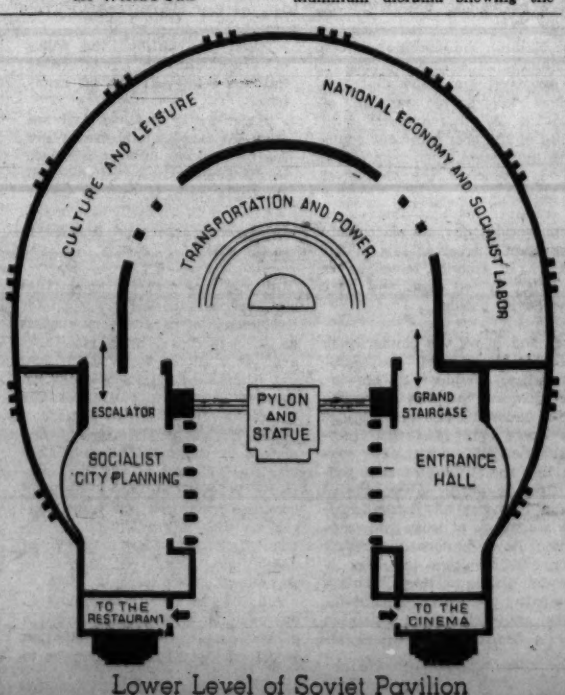
An interested member of the audience, who showed especial concern at Oumansky's description of foreign policy, was Sir James Beale, British Commissioner General to the Fair.

When Oumansky closed the ceremonies by officially declaring the Fair open to the public, the audience streamed through the open doors of spacious glass through which could be seen the colorful and lavish exhibits of blooming and flourishing socialist life in the U.S.S.R.

I have had many occasions to observe and talk with newspaper men from nearly all capitalist papers on varied occasions and a wide assortment of assignments. I have never seen them so profoundly impressed, so respectful, so overwhelmed—whether in agreement with socialist ideology or not—with the marvelous marble structure of the U.S.S.R. and its breath-taking contents, which is no doubt the brightest jewel of the New York World's Fair because it is the living example of tomorrow, which is said to be 120 years of the Fair.



VASSILY BOURGMÁN
Deputy Commissioner for U.S.S.R.
for World's Fair



Lower Level of Soviet Pavilion

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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1939

The Wall Street Crime Of 'Idle Dollars'

Idle money.

A queer phrase. How can money be "idle"? Money belongs to somebody. For example, the Wall Street banks now have over four billion dollars of "idle" surplus cash reserves. Why is this money, this accumulated wealth, not being used to expand production? Why is it not being used to produce more wealth? Why are the Wall Street owners of this money, or the Wall Street banks which control this money, not using it to provide jobs, to increase the wealth of America?

President Roosevelt's letter to the chairman of the Senate Monopoly Committee brings this vital question bluntly before the American people—who is responsible for keeping America's accumulated capital "idle"? What must be done about it? With this letter, the New Deal at long last puts its finger on the key problem in the fight for recovery.

No question could be timelier. America's recovery is dependent on the answer. But we already know the answer. The Senate Monopoly Committee could call J. P. Morgan, the Rockefellers, and the Kuhn, Loeb banking interests to the stand and very quickly find out who is keeping America's accumulated capital idle. The Senate Committee could get all the dirty details of the sit-down strike of Wall Street, the sabotage of the banks against the New Deal and the country's economic recovery.

But the main facts are already known. In fact, the Wall Street gang has bragged in public a hundred times that it is blackmailing the nation by refusing to reinvest the hoarded capital in the banks and in the treasuries of Big Business corporations. It calls this blackmail "lack of confidence." It is freezing America's economic life, hampering it, crippling it.

President Roosevelt's letter spotlights the whole issue. It really opens up the most crucial fight of the hour—how can America provide jobs and start production in the face of the sit-down strike of Big Capital. But letters are not enough. Action is needed.

We don't believe that America has to wait for the Senate Monopoly Committee to figure out some way of action. The Senate Committee might itself cooperate with Wall Street. We believe that people themselves can immediately propose some practical action to end the scandal of "idle" dollars.

We pose to the workers, farmers, small business men, and middle classes of the country the simple question—

If Wall Street monopoly banks are jamming up the country's recovery through their refusal to unloose their hoarded deposits and accumulated capital, why should not the Government itself take over these three largest banks, and the credit system of the country?

This would protect the depositors' money, because the Government would be the banker. This would put hoarded money to work and produce jobs for the unemployed and income for the depositors. It would be a tremendous aid to recovery. It would provide loans for small business, independent corporations, home-builders, etc., etc.

Why not? Why should America tolerate the sabotage of "idle" dollars, made idle by Wall Street financial control?

The People Can Get The Housing Bill They Want

In the face of protests from almost all circles of the population, the Republicans in Albany have been forced to make some changes in their so-called "compromise" housing proposal. There is no question but that these changes offer some improvements.

They would reduce rents somewhat from their original high-water level, by increasing the period of amortization from 40 to 50 years (it should be at least 60 years). It now transfers the selection of tenants to housing authorities, though the whole proposal is still shot through with rotten political red-tape. And it reduces the abuses of land speculation (a rent-saver), so vicious in the original plan.

But fundamental evils still remain. It still authorizes only \$50,000,000 when the people voted for and badly need the full \$300,000,000, provided by the housing amendment. This major shortcoming means that the housing that could be built would be something less than a drop in the bucket. Taxation for the plan would still fall

upon the poor. And the provision for no "mixing" of federal and state funds—a reactionary slap at the New Deal social program!—still remains, blocking any really large-scale low rent housing.

The net result is that the Civic Bill (S. 936) remains the measure around which the people should put their quick and undivided backing. It has the united support of the CIO, the A. F. of L., the City-Wide Tenants League, the Statewide Temporary Committee on Housing and hundreds of other groups. If the people heighten their offensive—with increased letters and telegrams to Albany during these last few days of the legislature—they can compel the Tory Republicans to pass the Civic Bill.

The Nazi At Our Back Door

We wonder what the professional isolationists have to say about the latest facts of Hitlerite plottings in America's back door.

In Mexico, Nazi-inspired military officers are spotlighted plotting to start an armed uprising against the Cardenas government if the coming elections go against them. The same kind of treason that Franco hatched in Spain with the help of Hitler and Mussolini.

In Chile yesterday, the Government deported Nazi spies working to incite disorder using anti-Semitism as a wedge to destroy the independence of the country and bring it under Hitler's heel.

In Argentina, the Nazi, Mueller, was caught trying to separate the province of Patagonia from the country.

In Canada, the Toronto City Council, seeing the menace of Hitlerism to Canada's independence, voted to boycott Nazi goods. An excellent example to follow.

An Entering Wedge

The passage of the two cents state sales tax on cigarettes is another example of the orgy of reaction in Albany in which the Republicans are revelling. Between now and the next few days until legislative adjournment, its pretty clear that they intend to mow down all the progressive measures and pass all the foul and oppressive ones. That is, if they can get away with it.

This tax is, of course, a part of the revenue-producing proposals contained in the Republicans' original reactionary budget plan. It cuts into mass purchasing power; and raises by one cent, the unfortunate sales tax already existing in New York City, and thus creates new relief difficulties for the city. As we had occasion to point out before, the Governor's realty and business tax were not good, but the GOP fought them only because they wanted to impose something worse—a sales tax directly on the poor.

The Republicans claim they need the \$22,000,000 which this tax is supposed to bring in. But their first dig into the poor by their proposed tax structure changes will bring in this amount and more. The fact that they want to now pass an additional sales tax shows that the Hoover-Dewey boys want to gouge the common people going and coming.

Undoubtedly, the Republicans want to get the people used to the idea of a state sales tax. This tax is to be their entering wedge. For after killing their own general sales tax proposal in conference, they hypocritically turned right around and introduced it in the legislature last Saturday. There is no end to the unscrupulous tricks, false promises, and faithlessness of the Republicans—and the "innocent" Mr. Dewey remains in a self-condemning silence.

Gov. Lehman should veto this tax, as a part of the whole campaign to defeat the wreckage of the GOP budget plan. The people should let the Republicans know that they will not take this state sales tax or any other.

Letters From Our Readers

Tenants Union in Fight For Adequate Housing Bill—

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is a copy of a letter sent to Albany, N. Y.

"Hon. T. C. Desmond,

"State Senate,

"Albany, N. Y."

"Honorable Sir:

"The Downtown Brooklyn Tenants' Union has in-

structed me as its counsel to convey to you the sense

of a resolution unanimously adopted at our last meet-

ing.

"The housing bill submitted to the Legislature is

inadequate in that it provides for only \$50,000,000 of

the \$300,000,000 authorized by the people of New York

and in that it provides further for a subsidy of only

\$250,000,000 as against the \$100,000,000 authorized. It

requires amortization over a period of forty years in

the face of the considered judgment of housing ex-

perts that amortization should cover a period of sixty

years. It limits the method of acquiring land for

housing sites to condemnation, a method which ex-

perience has shown is substantially more costly than

the method of direct purchase.

"The foregoing provisions, it is estimated, will make

necessary a rental of \$7 or \$8 or more per room. So-

called low rent housing at \$7 or \$8 per room is a

sham and a fraud upon the hundreds of thousands of

poor people in New York who need for genuine low

rent housing cries out to high heaven for alleviation.

"We earnestly urge upon you the immediate neces-

sity of a housing bill along the lines indicated by the

foregoing criticisms, a bill which will provide for the

immediate expenditure of the full \$300,000,000 au-

thorized by the constitutional amendment. This sum,

World Front

By
HARRY GANNES

The British "White Paper" Is a Betrayal of Both Jews and Arabs in Palestine

The British Tories have issued a so-called "White Paper" for a "final solution of the Palestine question," which may soon be turned fed with the blood of Arab and Jewish peoples.

To grasp the central features of Chamberlain's new "solution" for the Palestine issue one must connect events beginning with the Balfour promise of 1917 for "a Jewish National Homeland in Palestine," up to the latest "appeasement" intrigues of the British Munich-men.

Back in 1917 both Jews and Arabs were tricked by promise of a "homeland" and "Arab independence" concurrently and with a definite double-cross intent. When the Chamberlains now seek to readjust Near Eastern relationships and politics to suit their own schemes, and in preparation for some deal with Mussolini, the Balfour promises are ditched. And the Arabs are kept on the tender-hooks of even more worthless promises than those conveyed to them by the spying adventurer, Lawrence of Arabia.

Fascism, specially inflated with Munich "appeasement," has entered into the Near Eastern situation. Mussolini has proclaimed himself "protector of the Moslems." Hitler has his agents all over the Moslem lands stirring up trouble and intensifying anti-Semitism. This, while many thousands of Jews, unfortunately with a distorted understanding of the relation of forces, seek refuge in Palestine.

Mussolini was assisted by the British Tories to seize Ethiopia, to demand Tunisia and a share in the Suez Canal. Now, with Hitler in the Mediterranean, the British Chamberlains hope to make a deal with the Rome-Berlin axis regarding the Near East at the expense, first, of the Jews, and, next, or at the same time, of the Arabs.

But Chamberlain's aim is to conceal his real goal in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, just as he did in the scandalous "non-intervention" trickery in Spain and in his real Munich objectives when he handed Hitler Czechoslovakia.

How does Chamberlain do it? He wants to give the Arabs the illusion that by scrapping the Balfour declaration, the Arabs may now get an "independent Arab state in Palestine." Actually, the Tories are intensifying their "divide and conquer" policy under new historical conditions.

The White Paper says that perhaps in 10 years the Arabs "may" get their independence. Meanwhile, they are to stay riveted by slave-treaties to the British Empire. Jewish immigration is to be cut. Purchase of land by immigrants is to be supervised. Thus, by going through some gestures of "protecting" Arab interests, the Arabs are themselves either to be divided, or are led into another British Tory trap of base promises.

Perhaps the dirtiest part of Chamberlain's intrigue, by means of the Palestine White Paper, is the Tory traitor's attempt to palm it off to the British people as "necessary" for a peace front.

When Chamberlain uses every deception he can to deny the Soviet Union reciprocity in a peace front, when whatever step he does take is under the strongest popular compulsion, he would have his reactionary move in the Near East, his preliminary efforts to come to another deal with Mussolini, appear as a "peace front" need.

Many Arabs see through Chamberlain's trickery. Others are sadly fooled. Some of the Arabs who are fooled are also incited by the fascists who look to Chamberlain for "appeasement." These misled Arabs are being instigated to anti-Semitic violence to make it easier for Chamberlain to put the plan over by force, under the cry of "emergency."

Meanwhile, also, the reactionary "Revisionist Zionists," headed by the provocateur, Jabotinsky, are threatening violence and bloodshed. This can serve only to keep Arabs and Jews apart when the closest unity is imperative to prevent both peoples from being treacherously treated by the Chamberlains.

Required above all to meet the new situation, a perilous one for Jews in Palestine, is unity: unity to defeat the Chamberlain trickery; unity in support of the Soviet demand for a genuine "peace front"; the key to confounding Chamberlain's plotting; unity to rally all Jews, not for the futile demand for return of the Balfour promises, but for a realistic solution of the Palestine question in conjunction with the Arab people who are being betrayed, just as the Jews are, by the Tory intrigues.

The unity of the Jewish people, instead of being directed into a struggle with the Arab people, is needed more than ever to defeat the Chamberlains by uniting with the Arabs. Such a joint solution of the graver issues confronting both peoples should now make its foundation a solving of Palestine's future in accordance with present interests of both people.

It is universally agreed, will merely scratch the surface of our housing needs. We hope and expect that the Legislature will not make of housing a political football and will initiate a genuine housing program."

DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN TENANTS' UNION,
Israel Convisser, Counsel.

Urges Veto of Wicks Transit Bill—

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following letter was sent to Governor Lehman:

"The Wicks Bill will take away many of the rights

we have won through the Transport Workers' Union.

"You called upon us on Election Day—and we came

through.

"Now we urge you to come through for us. Veto

the Wicks Bill!"

I. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I had been trying to get a new acquaintance of

mine to join our Party, but to no avail. He always

said that he believed the Communist Party to be the

only party that is for the working class, but that he

could not get interest in politics.

Well, I persuaded him to go to hear Pete Cacchione

speak at the Brooklyn Palace, May 12.

A half an hour after Cacchione finished his fine

speech my friend filled out a recruit card!

Keep up the good work, Pete Cacchione. It will

surely get you into the City Council next year.

MICHAEL RUESO.

The Voice of the Mine Bosses

by Ellis



Text of Oumansky Speech at World Fair Dedication of Soviet Union Pavilion

(Continued from Page 5)

can look across Bering Strait to Soviet territory. In another part of the fair grounds, not far from here, you will find the plane in which a Soviet pilot, Chkalov, made the first non-stop flight from the Soviet Union to the United States across the North Pole. More recently another Soviet pilot, Kokkinaki, made the first flight from Moscow along the shortest route to the North American continent, the great circle course. These were pioneering flights, showing that we are neighbors not only across the narrow waters of Bering Strait, which may be paddled in a canoe, but over the top of the world, and across the Atlantic.

Aviation has conquered time and space, has brought us new neighbors, and made us all more aware of old neighbors. This Pavilion attempts even more. It attempts to bring to all of the Soviet Union into Flushing Meadow; to show you what we are like; to show you not only that we are neighbors; but that we are good neighbors.

Just because we feel that we are carrying on the pioneering traditions, we have a special respect for the American people, their technical skill and mechanical ingenuity, their simplicity, their friendliness and intellectual curiosity.

This special feeling for your country was expressed by Joseph Stalin eight years ago as follows:

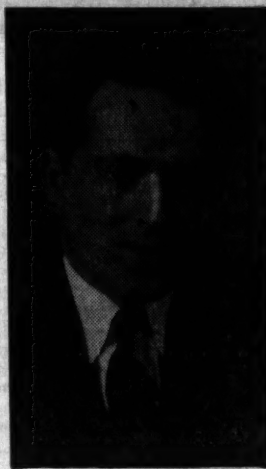
"We respect the efficiency Americans display in everything—in industry, in technology, in literature and in life. Among the Americans there are many people . . . who have a healthy attitude towards work, towards practical affairs. We respect that efficiency," said Stalin, "that simplicity of approach . . . Their industrial methods and productive habits contain something of the democratic spirit . . . Hence the soundness and comparative simplicity of American habits and productive life. Our industrial leaders who have risen from the working class and who have been to America immediately noticed this trait . . . And, concluded Stalin, "They like that."

That was eight years ago. We still like those same American traits. And because we think we understand some special things about Americans, and like those things, we have come now to tell you something about ourselves which we hope you will like. Therefore we took advantage of your invitation to build a pavilion in the New York World's Fair.

Mr. Kalinin, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has expressed our hope that this Pavilion will enable millions of Americans to get acquainted with the life of the peoples of our country, to understand their aspirations and to appreciate the results of their labor.

It seems to me that there is in all the world today, no place more fitting than this great fair in the metropolises of America, to tell us, we have tried to tell here, the story of the Soviet people.

Over and above the similarity in pioneering spirit and geographic resemblance, besides a growing trade between the two countries, there is something else which brings them closer today and fills traditional friendship with new content: it is the striving of both peoples towards peace at a moment when a new war has virtually already started on at least three continents. Both nations view with horror and repulsion the orgy of aggression and lawlessness, both are in sympathy with the victims of aggression and each follows with keen interest the other's peaceful efforts.



CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY

There is no special exhibit in the Soviet pavilion showing our foreign policy. But still the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is a function of everything you will see in that pavilion. It is a function of its acquired economic strength and independence. It is a function of the moral and political unity of our people based on their economic and political equality. It is a function of the new high cultural level of these people, of the mutual friendship of the numerous nations within our country; and last, but not least, our foreign policy relies upon the armed strength of our people.

Make no mistake. The Soviet Union has no need to revise its foreign policy. That policy is simple and clear. No honest person need be uncertain about our foreign policy, which expresses the will of our people for international peace and security. The principles of this policy were recently reaffirmed by Joseph Stalin.

He said:

"We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries. . . ."

"We stand for the support of

nations which are the victims of

aggression and are fighting for

the independence of their country.

"We are not afraid of threats

of aggression and are ready to

deal a double blow for every blow

delivered by the instigators of war

who attempt to violate the Soviet

boundaries."

That was Stalin speaking. And

I will quote Stalin again on the

aims of our foreign policy. These

are:

"One: To continue the policy

of peace and of strengthening

business relations with all coun-

tries;

"Two: To be cautious and not

allow our country to be drawn into

conflicts by war mongers who are

accustomed to have others pull

chestnuts out of the fire for them;

"Three: To strengthen the might

of our Red Army and Red Navy

to the utmost. . . ."

By this time everyone knows that

our army is a powerful weapon for

the defense of peace. None accuses

us of aggressive intentions. Our

army is a mighty force which does

not threaten any people except

those who would dare trespass the

threshold of our Soviet home.

The Soviet people are not im-

pressed by threats. Neither do they

beg for alliances. They are pre-

pared to cooperate on a basis of

complete reciprocity and equal obli-

gations with powers which are in-

terested in the maintenance of

peace and who feel themselves

threatened by aggression.

All this you will find implicit in

our pavilion; the confident strength

of our people, their determination

to defend themselves, their desire to

devote themselves to peaceful construction, and their willingness to cooperate with their neighbors and with all peaceful nations.

So also you will find expressed in these exhibits in many forms the framework of our strength and confidence—our Socialist Constitution, the fundamental law of the Soviet Union. The first paragraph of that constitution is inscribed upon this tower. The rest is written in the life of our peoples which you will find portrayed here. At this moment I wish to quote only one clause of that Constitution; a clause which will explain to you much of our strength and unity, much of our optimism and happiness. This is our guarantee of the equality of rights of all citizens. Article 123 of our Constitution reads:

"The equality of the rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an immutable law.

"Any direct or indirect restriction of these rights, or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any propagation of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

Under that guarantee, rigorously enforced, our country of so many diverse nationalities and languages grows ever stronger.

You will find that the emphasis in our exhibits is on people, rather than on products. You will find products also, and vast industrial enterprises. But, above all, we wished to show you the life of our people, how they work and study and play; what they are doing today, and what they plan for tomorrow.

Our Constitution, our socialist society, places above everything dignity and worth of humanity. It makes no distinctions of race or nationality. Going through the halls of this pavilion, or seated here in this theatre, you will see portrayed above all else the human being, the Soviet citizen building a new life.

Everywhere you will see portraits and statues of the best representatives of the great Russian people and the many other nationalities which live in brotherly relationship with them. You will see portraits of outstanding workers, farmers, great scientists, industrial leaders, aviators, artists who emerged from the people and serve the people. It is no accident that you will see there the original of a university diploma, dated 1754, and bearing the name of a fisherman who became one of the greatest scientists of his time, Mikhail Lomonosov. In the old days there was only a few who had this opportunity. Today under our Constitution, the door is open to all to develop their talents in any field of human activity. The pavilion is topped by the statue of a young man—young but strong and mature—about the age of our revolution, very healthy and facing with security and optimism the world of tomorrow. He combines beauty and vigor, brains and muscle. He symbolizes the task we have set ourselves—to close the gap between mental and physical labor. The program of this young man can be very fittingly put in the immortal words of your forefathers: "The pursuit of happiness."

